CHARLOTTE JOURNAL.

A PAPER FOR THE FARM OR THE FIRESIDE.—WIT.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., APRIL 23, 1846. [NUMBER 20.

...men just as long as the Administration was engaged in the suicidal work of uprooting all the foundations of its prosperity—but now the odium has tumbled upon their heads, and it becomes necessary to think of patching up even in the smallest where the insecurity of the materials and the flimsiness were becoming more apparent. In order to conceal this a little longer from the masses of their unthinking votaries, the officers in the pay of the Government are busily employed in drowning all sense of pain, with shouting democracy into their ears.—But it will not do. For common sense will teach any body that that cannot be sound democracy which ruins the prosperity of the people, or which undertakes a business for which the managers know themselves beforehand to be utterly unfit.

It is very true that, in the United States, it is as easy to get along in the conducting of public affairs with little wisdom, as in any country under the sun. For no where is it so practicable to make error acceptable to the majority who rule, by merely dressing it in the party uniform. There are many among us always ready to swear black is white, if the authorized organs of the democratic party find it expedient to require such a mark of devotion. There are others who perfectly understand what freedom of the press is, but who reserve the practicable exercise of the priviledge only for those occasions when the cause of the party may be advanced by it. Yet after all, these people never constitute the majority among us.—They only serve to mislead and to pervert the plain judgment and sound common sense of their honester neighbors. And when the hopes of loss brings about the *proof of error*, by *showing* the consequences of trusting ignorant and unskilful agents, then is their power wholly departed from them. The progress of public distress, and the hour of danger, are fatal to quack politicians. Exactly in the proportion that the deception has been successful, for a season, is the retribution likely to be severe. Perhaps it has not yet made its approach indubitably known; but it must come, soon or late.—Nothing but a total reformation of the public policy, such as can never be expected from the present rulers, can avert it from ultimately falling upon them with a crushing force.

We do not imagine that the labors of men will contribute half so much as the inevitable march of events to this consummation devoutly to be wished. Yet even they shall not be wanting, at least so far as our little mite is concerned. Without entertaining a particle of personal preference between the individuals whose names are before the public as candidates, or the least expectation of benefit to ourselves, greater than every free citizen will share in common with us, from a change of administration, we do yet earnestly desire to contribute something to a correct understanding of the reasons which require, at this moment, such a change. Multitudes of honest, sound hearted, well disposed individuals, have suffered themselves to be for a moment led away by their feelings acted upon, as they have been, by the flashy, commonplace and tinsel declamation of active and ambitious demagogues. They have not perceived that these speakers are generally of that class which holds in one hand the loaf of office, while with the other it helps to blow the beautiful soap-bubbles which form the only food they ever furnish the many, in return for the help they receive by their votes. They have not fully understood that the joys of freedom of thought are promised to them only that they may the more certainly become bound slaves to the bidding of the democratic chiefs. They have been treated like raw country boys, whom a clever recruiting-officer strives to enlist into the ranks, by talking of the pleasures and freedom of a military life, and showing to them the *hard money* bounty, while he leaves them to find out, after it is too late for them to help themselves, the pleasures which Florida swamps, yellow-fever and Seminole Indians will give them. But they are not yet so far engaged in the swamp which the President has made out of our public affairs, but that one vigorous effort on their part may yet set them free; and we hope, for their own sakes, as well as ours, that they will not hesitate to make it.

In all political history, there never yet has been a greater deception than this of freedom of thought, as connected with the rules of the democratic party of the present day. Let any man but cast a single glance at the House of Representatives of the United States. Let him perceive that, upon a measure palpably wrong in principle, the only speaker in its favor is David Petriken of Pennsylvania; his only argument is the moving of the previous question; and yet, that it is carried by the full vote of the democratic members; and let him ask himself, how much freedom of thought was allowed to every one of those members, before he put in his vote? He may then judge what the professions of eloquent partisans, are really worth. He may then understand how much good sense, right principle and honest intentions will avail, to resist even the worst measures which, under such a system, the heart of man can devise. He will then understand that any reform will be a good reform, and that, although no party may be perfectly free from the reproach of intolerance, towards dissentients from its favorite doctrines, yet, that there is a great difference between one party, in which personal integrity, capacity and long experience are allowed some portion of the respect to which they are justly entitled, and the other, in which all these considerations are entirely lost sight of, in the one great object of ruling by the mere force of numbers, and without any reward of right.

Not Bad.—A gentleman just from Washington City, getting out of the stage in a neighboring village lately, met an acquaintance who inquired for the news. "O," said he, "Van Buren is looking up." His inquiring friend, who was a Van Buren man, commenced crowing over this intelligence in high glee. "You did not let me finish," said the gentleman, "Van Buren is *flat on his back looking up.*—*Greensboro' Pat.*

CHARGES AGAINST THE MILITARY CHARACTER OF GEN. HARRISON REFUTED.

[From the Cincinnati Gazette.]

The following correspondence was called out in consequence of charges relative to the character and conduct of General Harrison, made by members of the House of Representatives of the State of Ohio, in their places on the floor of that House. A letter was addressed to each of the gentlemen whose replies are given below, by a member of the House, who, hearing the remarks, stated their substance and requested from each a statement of the facts which fell within his personal knowledge, respectively. The high character of the gentlemen whose statements have thus been obtained (one of whom has been a uniform and prominent supporter of the last and present Administrations of the General Government) is such as to put the facts to which they bear testimony entirely beyond doubt:

WASHINGTON, (KY.) FEB. 24, 1840.

DEAR SIR: Your letter of the 17th instant reached me to-day by the *Southern* mail, marked "mis-sent, forwarded."—This will account for your not having my answer at an earlier day. You have been correctly informed that "I was in the battle of the Thames, and near the person of General Harrison from the commencement to the termination of the engagement, and that I personally know what part General Harrison took in it." I had the honor to act as a volunteer aid-de-camp to General Harrison during the active operations of that campaign; and was at no time more than five minutes out of sight of him on the day of battle, until after the surrender of the British army and retreat of the Indians. You say "it has been avowed on the floor of the House of Representatives (of Ohio) now in session, by members in their places, that General Harrison was at no time in the battle, nor within two miles of the battle ground; that the entire plan of operations was projected by Colonel R. M. Johnson; that he led the troops on to conquest, and that General Harrison had neither part nor lot in the matter." From the reckless character of the attacks made upon General Harrison, through the prostituted and pensioned press devoted to the support of the present Administration, it is not surprising that that portion of its supporters who read nothing else but the papers devoted to the re-election of Mr. Van Buren, and abuse of Gen. Harrison, should make such statements; but that a member of a legislative body, who from his station ought to be a man of information, and a gentleman, should be so ignorant of the history of one of the most important battles of the late war, or so utterly regardless of truth as to make such a statement, is truly astonishing. Every member of your Legislature has, I presume, read General Harrison's official account of the battle of the Thames; and wanton and unprincipled as have been the misrepresentations of General Harrison's military character and conduct, I have now, (after a lapse of upwards of twenty-six years,) for the first time, heard the intimation that his account of it was in any particular untrue. In that paper, General Harrison states correctly the position he occupied at the commencement of the action; and he might have stated, with equal truth, that he in person gave the word of command to the mounted regiment to "charge:" and that he advanced with it, until it received the enemy's fire, and then passed rapidly to the left, where the Indians still obstinately maintained the fight. Such, sir, I aver to be the facts, and feel perfectly confident that General Cass, (who was in the battle) and General Harrison's other aids-de-camp will unhesitatingly sustain me in the statement; and it happens that they are all yet alive. One of them, Col. John O'Fallon, resides at St. Louis, Missouri; and the others, Colonels Charles S. Todd and John Speed Smith, at Shelbyville and Richmond, in this State. As to the statement that "the entire plan of operations was projected by Col. Johnson," it is, like the charge that General Harrison was at no time in the battle, nor within two miles of the battle ground, *false, utterly false.* The idea of charging the enemy with the mounted men was exclusively General Harrison's. I was present when he first announced it, and know that Col. Johnson was then at the head of his command, and was not consulted on the subject, until after General Harrison had expressed his determination to make the charge: and if it is intended to state that the plan of operations of the campaign, or the order of battle, was projected by Col. Johnson, it is equally untrue; and I am very confident that he has not, and never will, give the slightest sanction to such statements as you may have been made by members of your House of Representatives.

You have my permission, sir, to make such use of this letter as you may think proper.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,
JOHN CHAMBERS.

MOSES B. CORWIN, Esq.

WASHINGTON, FEB. 28, 1840.

DEAR SIR: Since writing to you, in answer to your letter of the 17th instant, it has occurred to me that a principal object of the falsehoods relative to General Harrison, which have found propagation on the floor of the Ohio House of Representatives, must be to make the impression that he is *a coward*; and, though you do not state in your letter the cause assigned by his slanderers for his alleged absence from the command of his army at the battle of the Thames, I presume no motive for it less charitable than sheer cowardice would have been imputed by one capable of such misrepresentation of his conduct. But, whatever may be the alleged inducement for the conduct attributed to him, the relation in which I then stood to him, and my knowledge of what his actual conduct was, imposes on me the duty I have performed, of pronouncing the charge *false*; and I trust you will pardon me for suggesting the propriety (if an appropriate occasion presents itself, or can be made in open session,) of demanding of the members of your House who have made the charge the authority upon which they made it; whether from their own knowledge or observation, or upon the information of others; and, if upon the information of others, their names and residence. The original inventors of the falsehood ought to have the advantage of all the celebrity it is calculated to give them.

On the subject of General Harrison's personal bravery, is it not very remarkable, if he is a coward, that none of the gallant officers or soldiers who served with him under General Wayne, or those who fought under his command at Tippecanoe, at Fort Meigs, and the Thames, discovered his cowardice? and that the discovery should have remained to be made by some scurvy politician of the present day? for I will venture to predict that no officer or soldier of respectability who served with him, or under his command, can be found to "take the responsibility" of charging him with cowardice. In connexion with this subject, permit me to relate a fact which occurred in my presence, and which is calculated to give some idea of the character of General Harrison's pretensions to firmness and disregard of personal danger: On the day preceding the battle of the Thames, when his army approached the last right hand fork of the river, (called, I think, McGregor's fork,) General Harrison, accompanied by Commodore Perry and his aids de-camp, rode forward to examine the bridge which crossed the mouth of the stream, and which the enemy had partially destroyed; and while viewing it, several hundred Indians, (under the command of Tecumseh, as we learned afterwards,) who were concealed at some cabins called Chatham, and in the bushes on the opposite side of the stream, commenced a brisk fire upon the little party in the midst of which General Harrison was. At that moment a dismounted company of Col. Johnson's Regiment, commanded by Capt. Benjamin Warfield, who now resides in the neighborhood of Lexington, in this State, came up: the fire of the Indians was so severe as to induce the gallant Perry to expostulate earnestly with General Harrison against the exposure of his person to such a fire, when no good could result from it; but the General coolly replied that he could not set the example of retiring from the fire of the enemy. The artillery came up in a few minutes, and opened a fire upon the cabins, about which the Indians were concealed; and Capt. Warfield crossing with his company upon the timbers of the bridge to charge them, they ran off.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,
JOHN CHAMBERS.

MOSES B. CORWIN, Esq. Columbus, Ohio.

ST. LOUIS, FEB. 26, 1840.

SIR: Your favor of the 17th instant is just received, and I lose no time in giving it acknowledgment. You request me to communicate the information I possess in relation to the military conduct of General Harrison at the battle of the Thames, the arrangements for the battle, the position of the troops, as well as of the General, during the engagement, together with any other knowledge I have touching his military character.

In reply, I submit the following statement: At the battle of the Thames, Col. Charles S. Todd, afterwards Inspector General of the Northwestern Army, and myself, were the regular aids-de-camp of Gen. Harrison. Majors John Chambers and John Speed Smith were the volunteer aids. The battle, as is well known, took place on the right bank of the River Thames, near the Moravian village. A short distance from this place, and whilst our troops were in rapid pursuit of the enemy, General Harrison received information from an advanced party that the British and Indian forces had halted, and seemed to be awaiting us for battle. When within half a mile of the enemy, after the American forces were formed in the order of battle, Gen. Trotter's brigade in front, Col. Paul's regulars, with the artillery, near his right, Col. Johnson's mounted regiment on the left of Trotter, as a reserve, and the residue of the Kentucky volunteers covering the left flank and rear; Col. Wood, of the Engineer Corps, who, by order of General Harrison, had approached, unobserved by them, sufficiently near the front line of the enemy to ascertain their position and the order in which they were drawn up, reported that the British troops, in order to occupy the high ground between the river and the swamp parallel to it, were drawn up in extended or open order between these points; the Indians on their right, occupying the swamp and ground beyond it. General Harrison, without one moment's delay or the slightest embarrassment, formed his purpose.

I was within a few feet of him, when the report of Col. Wood was made; and he *instantly* remarked that he would make a novel movement by ordering Col. Johnson's mounted regiment to *charge the line of the British regulars*; which, thus drawn up contrary to the habits and usage of that description of troops, always accustomed *to the touch*, could be easily penetrated and thrown into confusion by the spirited charge of Col. Johnson's regiment. With a view to this intended charge, Col. Johnson's command was ordered to the front, supported in his rear as a reserve by Gen. Trotter's brigade. I know that all the arrangements, and *every* movement of the troops during the battle, were made by the order of General Harrison, whose position at the commencement of the action was just in rear of Col. Johnson's command, and mainly afterwards near the crotchet formed by the junction of Johnson's left with the Kentucky volunteers, drawn up on the edge and in front of the swamp; a position considered by all as the most exposed and dangerous within the lines of our army, and where the battle was warmly contested by the Indians, until they discovered the surrender of the whole British regular forces: the happy result of the novel and skilful movement, most gallantly performed by Col. Johnson and his brave associates; but *conceived, planned*, and *directed* by General Harrison, whose superior military judgment and ready skill neither needed nor received any aid.

After the return of the army to Detroit, that brave veteran, Gov. Shelby, on hearing read General Harrison's report of the battle, remarked to my presence and with much emphasis, that the report did him (Gov. Shelby) more than justice, and that to *General Harrison* alone was due the credit of the order of battle, the whole of the arrangements and plans of which he (Gov. S.) had contributed to carry out to the best of his abilities.

At the commencement of the battle of Tippecanoe, when the first gun was fired at our advanced picket, I was at the tent of General Harrison, who was then up at the fire. I had an opportunity to observe his manner; he was *cool* and collected, and every movement of his countenance, and every word he uttered at that trying moment, perhaps the most embarrassing in the life of a soldier, denoted the highest order of personal courage. He mounted his horse instantly, and, accompanied by his staff, hastened in the direction of the line first attacked. A part of this line, unable to withstand the fierce and desperate onset of the Indians, the General met retiring within our lines in some disorder and confusion, closely pressed by the Indians, some of whom were in the midst of them. General Harrison *led in person* a company of the 4th Infantry to the breach; and such was the effect of his bold and fearless behavior, and so great was the confidence of his army in his ability to conduct them to victory, that his presence and voice at once rallied the retreating detachment, and they took position at a point equally exposed, where half of their number, if not more, were either killed or wounded. The battle commenced at about three o'clock in the morning, during a slight rain, and the attack became general within five minutes afterwards, and continued until the dawn of day, when, by an almost general charge, the Indians broke and fled before our bayonets. The Dragoons afterwards proceeded to their village and burnt it. During the battle, General Harrison was seen wherever danger was the most imminent—wherever the fight was the thickest. His aid, Colonel Owen, was killed at his side, and almost at the same moment a ball passed through the General's hat, grazing his head. *There was not a spot within our lines secure from the shot of the enemy.* On this, as on every other occasion within my observation, General Harrison's conduct was that of a brave and skilful commander; always calm and cool in his manner, and wholly indifferent to his personal safety, possessing the peculiar faculty of at once discerning whatever was wanting, and of promptly applying the remedy. A single instant of vacillation or uncertainty of purpose, the slightest tremor of nerve or hesitation in mind, in the critical and appalling periods of the battle, would have been disastrous to his army. After the action, there seemed to be a universal admission by the officers and soldiers of the army that there was not another officer in the battle capable of having prevented a defeat and general massacre. All seemed to regard General Harrison as their deliverer from the Indian scalping knife.

According to my best recollections, Fort Meigs was cannonaded, day and night, with but little intermission, for about 11 days.—Shortly after its commencement Major Chambers, of the British army, was admitted into the stockade, the bearer from General Proctor of an invitation to surrender the garrison with the honors of war, on the ground that so small a force, about 1,000 men, could not sustain themselves against *four times their number*, the estimated British and Indian force. Gen. Harrison at once rejected indignantly this proposition, replying to the insult in terms worthy of his high character. Both day and night, during the siege, General Harrison was most active, observing every movement of the enemy, and evincing his usual coolness, dauntless courage, and his happy readiness to perceive and apply every incident to his advantage. He succeeded in accomplishing *every plan* and *movement* where his orders *were obeyed*. I recollect not one instance to the contrary. The detachment under Col. Dudley effected, in part, the object intended, in driving the British troops from their position; but they disobeyed orders in not spiking the enemy's cannon, destroying their ammunition, and thereupon immediately recrossing the river to the main army. The two sorties on the south side of the river, and on the same day, planned and *executed* under orders from General Harrison, were eminently successful, resulting in the objects designed, forcing the British to raise the siege of Fort Meigs. That conducted by the brave and accomplished officer, *then* Col. John Miller, now a Representative in Congress from Missouri, intended to destroy a sunken battery that had annoyed us very seriously by enfilading our rear line of pickets, as well as to prevent the almost entire Indian force, then investing the fort on that side of the river, from co-operating with the British against Dudley's attack, made at the same time, on the opposite side, considering the very great disparity between our force and that of the enemy, being as four to one, was, I must be allowed to say, one of the most brilliant affairs of the last war.

Gen. Winchester's movement to the river Raisin, where he was defeated, was in disobedience of General Harrison's order, which required him to proceed to the Rapids of the Maumee of the Lakes, and to remain there for further orders.

I have extended my remarks beyond what I designed, when I commenced, but you will perceive my object was to give a full and satisfactory answer to your interrogatories. I aver that on every occasion, when Gen. Harrison commanded, he ever disregarded personal danger and sacrifice in the performance of duty, exhibiting all the fine qualities of a dauntless soldier, combined with those of a talented, skilful, and most able General. Why, at this remote period, when death has swept away so many memorials of Gen. Harrison's intrepidity and excellence, should the poisoned spirit of political envy attempt thus to tarnish the hard-earned laurels of the veteran soldier, who, in public as in private life, has lived "*without fear and without reproach.*"

This, sir, is what I have to say of Gen. Harrison. I doubt whether there is another living who has possessed equal opportunities with myself of forming a correct opinion of General Harrison's military character. I served under him the greater part of the period he was in active service, near his person commencing with the Tippecanoe expedition, and continuing [illegible] 1813, to Canada. [illegible] immediately on my arrival [illegible] of his military [illegible] winter of 1812 and 1813 were spent [illegible] Acting Deputy Adjutant General; and in May, 1813, immediately after the siege of Fort Meigs, his Aid-de-Camp, which station I held to the close of his military service. And, in conclusion, I can safely say that I never in my life saw a braver man in battle, one more collected, prompt, and full of resources, than General William Henry Harrison.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your most obedient servant,
J. O'FALLON.

Hon. MOSES B. CORWIN.

CINCINNATI, FEBRUARY 29, 1840.

DEAR SIR: Your letter of the 17th instant was forwarded, under cover, to Major Chambers, at Washington, Kentucky, and sent by him to my residence after I left home, which must be my apology for the delay of this answer.

I can state that you have been correctly informed that "I was in the battle of the Thames, and near the person of General Harrison from the commencement to the end of the engagement, and that I personally know what part General Harrison took in it." I was a captain in the army of the United States, and had the honor to act as a regular Aid-de-Camp to General Harrison during the active operations of the campaign, after the capture of the British fleet; and was by his side in the battle of the Thames, with the exception of the time when, after the capture of the British troops, he directed me to proceed to Governor Shelby, and order him to bring up Simrall's regiment, and reinforce that portion of Johnson's regiment and the left of Trotter's brigade which was pressed by the Indian force.

You say "it has been openly avowed on the floor of the House of Representatives of Ohio, now in session, by members in their places, that General Harrison was at no time in the battle, nor within two miles of the battle-ground; that the entire plan of operations was projected by Col. R. M. Johnson; that he led the troops to conquest, and that General Harrison had no part or lot in the matter." From my personal knowledge of the plan and events of that battle, I have no hesitation in stating that these declarations in relation to General Harrison's position and conduct in that battle are destitute of any foundation in truth. General Harrison has correctly stated, in his report to the War Department, the position he occupied just before the commencement of the action; and he might have added, that he in person gave the word of command to the mounted regiment to "charge"—he having, with his aids-de-camp, passed from the right of the front line of infantry to the right of the front of the mounted column, and not only ordered the charge to be made by pronouncing the word, but called upon his aids to repeat and pass the word along the line. I was close by his side, and he was so near the enemy that their fire cut down the leaves and twigs of the trees just above our heads.

As soon as the British troops had surrendered, and after I had been sent to Governor Shelby with the order already adverted to, General Harrison passed to the point where the Indians were annoying the left, and personally directed the operations in that quarter to the close of the action. I met Governor Shelby bringing up Simrall's regiment, he having anticipated the General's wishes as to that movement. In this way Governor Shelby and General Harrison, with his aids, met at the point where the Indians had made their most desperate effort, and from which they soon after retreated.

The first arrangement for the battle, as well as the subsequent change, which was predicated upon the important information obtained by the *military eye of Col. Wood*, was planned alone by General Harrison.—The execution of this subsequent plan was confided to the regiment commanded by Col. R. M. Johnson, who led in person the second battalion, aided by Major Thompson; which, in its extension to the left, brought some portion of it in contact with the Indian line. The first battalion was led by Lieut. Col. James Johnson, aided by Major Payne. This battalion, to the right of the front of which General Harrison and his staff advanced, and where he personally gave the word "charge," captured the British line, and, having thus turned the Indian left, *decided the fate of the day.*

You are at liberty to make such use of this letter as you may think proper.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
C. S. TODD.

MOSES B. CORWIN, Esq. *House of Reps.*, Columbus.

RICHMOND, MARCH 6, 1840.

SIR: Your letter of the 17th ult. was received on yesterday, in which you state that "it has been openly avowed that General Harrison was at no time in the battle of the Thames, nor within two miles of the battle-ground—that the entire plan of operations was projected by Col. R. M. Johnson—that he led the troops on to conquest, and that General Harrison had no part nor lot in the matter." My humiliation is deep that a necessity should exist, produced by party rancor, to prove facts attested by history for more than a quarter of a century, and which have never before been questioned. That ignorance and credulity abound to an extent to render such base assertions available, bespeaks a lamentable state of public intelligence, and portends no good to the republic.

That Col. Johnson led the van and brought on the battle, is true—that he behaved with the utmost gallantry, is also true—but your letter contains the first suggestion which has ever reached me, that the "entire plan of operations was projected by him." The magnanimity of Colonel Johnson will repudiate, with proud indignation, such an effort to cloister additional laurels upon his brow, thus unjustly torn from the brow of his General. Col. Johnson received orders, as to the form and manner of charge, from General Harrison in person, in the face and almost in sight of the enemy. The General was with the regiment when the charge was ordered. As Johnson mov-

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An Aged Matron of the Revolution.—The widow of Brigadier General John Paterson, late of the State of New York, and a Federal officer of the Massachusetts Continental Line, is now living at Ogden, N. Y. One of her grand sons at the North, writing to another in this city, says: "I have just returned from paying a visit to our grandmother, who is near one hundred years old, and found her as sprightly as you are, and in perfect health. She is the oldest female in this State, and amongst the last of our revolutionary mothers."

Home.—The pain which is felt when we are first transplanted from our native soil, when the living branch is cut from the parent tree, is one of the most poignant which we have to endure through life. There are other griefs which wound more deeply—which leave behind them scars never to be effaced, which bruise the spirit, and sometimes break the heart; but never do we feel so keenly the want of love, the necessity of being loved, and the sense of utter desertion, as when we first leave the haven of home, and are, as it were, pushed off upon the stream of life.

Charlotte:

Thursday, April 23, 1840.

The People's Ticket.

FOR GOVERNOR,

J. M. MOREHEAD, of Guilford.

FOR PRESIDENT,

WM. H. HARRISON, of Ohio.

One Presidential Term—the integrity of Public Servants—the safety of the Public Money, and the general good of the PEOPLE.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,

JOHN TYLER, of Virginia.

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN STATES RIGHT MEETING.—AGAIN.

We stated in our last the charge had been made against Gen. Harrison that he was not in the battle of the Thames. We have this week published in preceding columns according to promise, letters from the General's aids proving this charge to be *false*. Although the correspondence is long we hope our readers will give it an attentive perusal.

It was also stated at the meeting that Gen Harrison was in favor of selling Free White Men for debt, and the idea was held out that according to the operation of this law any man might be sold, even an overseer of the road, for a fine. What are the true facts of the case? Gen. Harrison was in favor of selling men who had violated the criminal laws of the State for the shortest period, to those who would pay the fine and cost, inpreference to their remaining in jail, a tax to the county, and where there would be no chance of reformation for those who were not hardened in iniquity. Hear is the section of the law:

"Be it further enacted, That when any person shall be imprisoned either upon execution or otherwise, for the non payment of a fine or costs, or both, it shall be lawful for the sheriff of the county to sell out such person as a SERVANT to any person within the State, who will pay the whole amount due, for the shortest period of service; of which sale public notice shall be given at least ten days; and upon such sales being effected the sheriff shall give to the purchaser a certificate thereof and deliver over the prisoner to him, from which time the relation between such purchaser and the prisoner shall be that of MASTER and SERVANT, until the time of service expire and for injuries done by either, remedy shall be had in the same manner, as is or may be provided by law in case of master and apprentices. But nothing herein contained shall be construed to prevent persons being discharged from imprisonment according to the provisions of the 37th section of the act to which this is supplementary, if it shall be considered expedient to grant such discharge.—Provided that the court, in pronouncing upon all persons convicted under this act, or the act to which this is supplementary, may direct such person or persons to be detained in prison until the fine be paid, or the person or persons otherwise disposed of agreeably to the provisions of this act."

We also give below an extract of a letter written by Gen. H. giving his views of the law. It appears to be very far from his purpose to sell men who were unfortunate for their debts, for being in moderate circumstances the law might have been brought to bear on himself, but clearly to ameliorate the condition of criminals, and we should judge their were very few who would not rather be sold than be incarcerated in a gloomy prison, especially when their cases were not worse than apprentices:

"In practice the measure would have ameliorated the conditions of those who were under condemnation. As the law stood, they were liable under the sentence to confinement in the common jail, where offenders of various degrees of profligacy—of different ages, sex and color—were crowded together. Under such circumstances, it is obvious that the bad must become worse, whilst reformation could hardly be expected in respect to any. The youthful offender, it might be hoped, would be reclaimed under the operation of the proposed system; but there was great reason to fear his still greater corruption amid the contagion of a common receptacle of vice. Besides, the proposed amendment of the law presupposed that the delinquent was in confinement for the non-payment of a fine and costs of prosecution (the payment of which was a part of the sentence)—it seemed, therefore, humane, in respect to the offender, to relieve him of the means of discharging the penalty, and to place him in a situation in which he might work out his deliverance, even at the loss, for a time, of his personal liberty."

But lest the people should think that the State of Ohio was governed by the worst laws in the Union, by way of a sample we give the vagrant law now in existence in our own State, and leave the people to say which is the most humane:

"If any person or persons, who have no apparent means of subsistence, or neglect applying themselves to some honest calling for support of themselves and families, shall be found sauntering about, and endeavoring to maintain themselves by gaming or other undue means, it shall and may be lawful for any justice of the peace of the county, wherein such persons may be found, on due proof made, to issue his warrant for such offending person, and cause him to be brought before said justice, who is hereby empowered, on conviction to demand security for his or their good behavior, and in case of refusal or neglect to commit him or them to the jail of the county for any term not exceeding ten days, at the expiration of which time he shall be set at liberty if nothing criminal, appears against him, the said offender paying all charges arising from such imprisonment; and if such persons be guilty of the like offence from and after the space of twenty days, he or they so offending shall be deemed a vagrant, and be subject to one months imprisonment, with all costs accruing thereon, which if he neglects or refuses to pay, he may be continued in prison until the next court of the county, which may proceed to try the said offender, and if found guilty a verdict of the jury of good and lawful men, said court may proceed to hire the offender for any time not exceeding the space of six months, to make satisfaction for all costs; but if such person or persons be of ill fame, so that he or they cannot be hired, for the cost, nor give sufficient security for his or their future good behavior, he or they shall be whipped, not exceeding thirty-nine lashes, and moreover be obliged to depart the county forthwith, and not return for the space of twelve months, under the penalty of receiving thirty-nine lashes for every such offence."

An Example for Farmers.—The Portsmouth Journal tells the following anecdote:

A gentleman with whom we conversed a few days since, who was recently at Bangor, says, that the present month a Van Buren farmer brought into that market a ton of Hay, which cost him three dollars for mowing, and after much effort found himself compelled to sell the land for *five* dollars, or carry it home again. He at length found it for that sum, unloaded the product of many weary days' labor, and threw the chain and hayrake upon his cart, with an exclamation which ought to ring in every farmer's ears in New England—"I SHAKE OFF VAN BURENISM!"

The Law of Newspapers.—We learn from the Boston Courier, that Judge Wilde, in a late case before the Common Pleas, laid down the law in relation to a question interesting to Editors of newspapers, as follows:

1. Where a subscriber to a newspaper orders it to be discontinued, and it continues to be left at his residence, the presumption is, in the absence of any evidence to the contrary, that it is left by the subscriber's orders, and upon a promise to pay for it.

2. If a newspaper is left from day to day at a person at his place of business, with his knowledge and consent, though without his express consent, and if he has reason to believe that it is so left under the belief, though a mistaken one, that he is a subscriber and under the expectation that he is to pay for it, in that case he will be bound to pay for it, unless he gives notice to discontinue it.

Married Women.—A law has just been passed by the New York Legislature, which authorizes "any married women, by herself, and in the name of any third person, with his assent, as her trustee, to cause to be insured, for her sole use, the life of her husband for any definite period, or for the term of his natural life; and in case of her surviving her husband, the sum or nett amount of the insurance becoming due and payable, by the terms of the insurance, shall be payable to her, to and for her own use, free from the claims of the representatives of her husband, or of any of his creditors; but such exemption shall not apply where the amount of premium annually paid shall exceed three hundred dollars. In case of the death of the wife before her husband's decease, the amount insured may be made payable to her children for their use."

Every thing in England now is "a la Prince Albert," from locomotive steam engines down to mouse traps and penny whistles. In the window of a cheap dirty cook shop, in the vicinity of White-chapel Church, is a paper displayed, setting forth that "Halbert soupe tuppence hapenny a pint" may be had within. In one of those eye-streets, running from Houndsditch to Petticoat lane, an enterprising sugar plum and bull's eye manufacturer advertises "Albert lollypops, two a penny;" and in Bethnal Green road, one Jeremiah Riggs, a political barber, exhibits a flaming placard in his window, surmounted by the royal arms, with the following choice and important announcements: "Gentlemen's hair cut and dressed a la Albert; only turpence; ladies' ditto, a la Reine, 3d. The best Albert hair oils, only 6d. a bottle."

We grieve to learn, by letters from the West, that we may expect by every mail to hear of the decease of the venerable Judge White. The severity of the attacks at which he was driven from his seat by the unconstitutional action of the Legislature of his State, and obliged to return home, prostrated him much for a constitution never very strong, and lately enfeebled by indisposition.—*National Intelligencer.*

The charter, my votes in the State legislature will equally show that I am opposed to those which are unconstitutional or violent, and which will bring us into collision with the General Government."

In his letter to Sherrod Williams, under date of the 1st of May, 1830, he says:

"I think, however, the experiment should be fairly tried, to ascertain whether the financial operations of the Government can not be as well carried on without the aid of a National Bank.—If it is not necessary for that purpose, it does not appear to me that one can be constitutionally chartered. There is no construction which I can give the constitution which would authorise it on the ground of affording facilities to commerce.—The measure, if adopted, must have for its object the carrying into effect (facilitating at least the exercise of) some one of the powers positively granted to the General Government. If others flow from it, producing equal or greater advantages to the nation, so much the better, but these cannot be made the ground for justifying a recourse to it."

He is also charged with being in favor of appropriating the surplus revenue to buy up the slaves. This we noticed some time ago and proved beyond cavil that the same opinions were entertained at the time by some of the best men in the country, Madison, Monroe and Jefferson among them. If he erred in this opinion, he was in very good company.

The insinuation that he is a latitudinarian in the construction of the Constitution also falls to the ground, for he says,

"I deem myself a Republican of what is commonly called the old Jeffersonian School, and believe in the correctness of that interpretation of the Constitution which has been given by the writings of that enlightened statesman, who was at the head of the party, and others belonging to it, particularly the celebrated resolutions of the Virginia Legislature during the Presidency of Mr. Adams."

"I deny, therefore, to the General Government, the exercise of any power but is expressly given to it by the Constitution, or what is essentially necessary to carry the power expressly given into effect."

We rejoice that we have been able in some degree, to contradict the charges alleged against Gen. Harrison; and we regret to say that we fear many of the Democratic party are, like Ephraim of old, joined to their idols, and are determined to *sink or swim* with the present administration, and no proof even as strong as "Holy Writ" will have any effect on them.—All they seem to care for is the name of a Democrat while the substance is gone.

THE SILK CULTURE.

Capt. J. P. Pritchard exhibited at our office last week several cocoons of this year's crop—the worms were of the true crop white. Can any of our neighbors beat this. Capt. P. is also making an experiment with a variety of worms for the purpose of testing which species will be most profitable to feed.

We have also examined a Piedmontese reel he has made for his own use. The machine is perfectly simple and easy operated upon, and all who have any idea of engaging in the Silk Culture, would by all means possess one. The public are invited to call and examine it.

☞ We have received several Numbers of the "Florence Gazette," printed in Florence, Ala. by our friend R. H. Madra. We rejoice that he has not gone over to the Spoilers with Mr. Calhoun and "his tail," therefore we wish him success with all our hearts, and may the good cause of "Harrison and Reform" prosper in his hands.

We welcome to our table again the Wilmington Chronicle. Success friend Brown.

☞ The answer of the Florence (Ga.) Mirror to our query would be well-timed did not Gen. Harrison come before the public with a character unimpeached in the least, after a series of years devoted to public duties. He being a plain man, in fact one of the people, and being always governed by what he conceives to be for the general good, we think we have no cause to fear that he will bring a "swarm of hungry flies" to fatten on the body politic.

[FOR THE CHARLOTTE JOURNAL.]

In the last Western Carolinian my good sister Old Rowan finds fault with a picture of Gen. Harrison, which represents him equipped as he appeared in the tented field standing by his war steed. She even makes a ghastly attempt to be witty by comparing this representation of the veteran hero to pictures frequently seen on mill house doors, &c. This is exactly the language to be expected from the dominant party of the present day. What? elect a man to the Presidency, who would hold his own horse? who has waded rivers and crossed mountains, in bloody conflict with illiterate and degraded Indians, who in the meantime had not only to hold but to feed and saddle his own horse? This idea is ridiculous say the office holders.—"Look on this picture and then on that." A carriage, European make, four splendid horses, true arabian, a white driver, white out-riders, all in full livery, dash past.—Here you see the democratic successor, here you see the equality distinctively characteristic of a republic, here you see the genuine democracy of the Northern man with Southern feelings. We are all, good sister Rowan, looking "on this picture and then on that," for the purpose of ascertaining in what manner we can best subserve the interests of our country at the ballot boxes next fall.

OLD MECKLENBURG.

April 13th, 1840.

Kentucky.—The Frankfort Commonwealth apprehends that the Governor of Kentucky, will have to convene the Legislature of that state for the purpose of passing a law for the appointment of Presidential Electors. The former law has expired by its own limitation, and this fact was overlooked by the Legislature during its late session.

THE UNITED STATES AND GREAT BRITAIN.

A report was yesterday presented in the Senate by Mr. Buchanan, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, on the subject of the papers referred to that committee concerning the relations between the United States and Great Britain, as affected by the Boundary Question. We have no means of obtaining for publication to-day a copy of that report, and must be content with a statement of its general import, which we presume ourselves will be gratifying to our readers.

The report refers to and restates the position heretofore occupied by this Government in relation to the boundary line, reaffirming the right of the United States to the extent which has been contended for by the Executive, and sustained by the votes of both Houses of Congress. It briefly reviews the history of the negotiation on the subject, referring to the proposition made by the British Government, and the counter-proposition from the Government. To this last a response has not yet been received, but is daily expected. In this state of things, it is not deemed advisable that any thing should be done by Congress, in the way of interposition in the matter, or to interfere with the consistent and prudent course which, the Report says, the Executive has pursued throughout the negotiation. The general conclusion of the committee is as follows, if we have collected it rightly: "So far as the committee can exercise any influence over the subject, they are resolved that, if war should be the result, (which they confidently hope may not be the case,) this war shall be rendered inevitable by the conduct of the British Government. They have believed that this is the surest mode of uniting every American heart and every American arm in defence of the just rights of the country."

A brief debate followed the reading of this Report, in which Mr. Rugges, of Maine, took some exception to it, and Mr. Clay, of Kentucky, cordially approved of its general tone and spirit. After which, the report was ordered to lie on the table, and six thousand copies of it were ordered to be printed.—*Nat. Intell. April* 18.

Abolition nomination for the Presidency.—The National Anti-Slavery Convention, which met in Albany on Wednesday and Thursday last, nominated the Hon. James G. Birney, of New York for President, and Hon. Thomas Earl, of Philadelphia, for Vice President. There were 121 Delegates representing six different States. This course, says the Albany Daily Advertiser, was resolved upon after two days' debate by a vote of 93 to 37.

Another Swartwout.—The last Richmond Whig contains a proclamation of Gov. Gilmer, offering a reward of $200, and an advertisement of Dr. John Brockenborough, offering an additional reward of $3000, for the apprehension of Wm. Beverly Dabney, late first Teller of the Bank of Virginia, who has absconded, "with a very large amount of the funds, (in bank notes,) of the Bank." He has gone West, and will doubtless cast anchor in Texas.—*Pay. Obs.*

The way it works—Hard money prices.—The Steubenville Herald has been informed that at a recent constable's sale in this county *two hundred bushels of wheat were sold for nine dollars.*

At a sale in Beaver county, Pennsylvania, some days since, a lot of oats was sold at *four cents a bushel!* Hay at *fifty cents per ton!* and potatoes at *six cents per bushel!!* These prices are full too high yet for an exclusive specie currency. A man at seven pence per day could not make very large purchases even at these *rather* low prices.—*Washington Republican.*

Col. Crockett.—Another story has been put in circulation that Col. Crockett is still living and confined in a Mexican mine.—A letter addressed to the Editor of the Austin City Gazette, signed Wm. C. White, and published in that paper, states that the writer saw Col. Crockett, and was the bearer of a letter from him addressed to his wife, which had been transmitted to New Orleans, with directions to have it mailed. We shall see.—*Cheraw Gazette.*

FROM THE WHEELING GAZETTE OF APRIL 10.

The sounds of the Harrison guns come booming over the river. In the township elections on Monday last throughout the State of Ohio, we perceive the forerunner of that great victory which the friends of the log cabin candidate will certainly accomplish in the fall. We have not room to record the result in each township—suffice it to say every where the friends of HARRISON are triumphant. Old Belmont, our neighboring county, is redeemed, and the State is more than safe. In the great contest, Ohio *will not only be right side up, but the State that gives a greater majority against the spoilers will have to be very high up in the thousands.*

According to the New York Registry Law, any person offering to vote at any poll in said city, falsely personating or falsely assuming the name of any other registered as aforesaid, or any person voting more than once at the same election in said city, or who having once voted, shall again offer to vote at the same election in said city, shall be deemed guilty of a felony, and be punished by imprisonment in the state's prison, for a term not less than two years, nor more than five years.

Notice.

STRAYED from the subscriber on the 13th instant, a Black Horse, 6 years old this spring, a natural pacer with a small nick out of one of his eye-winkers. The Horse was raised in Tennessee and will no doubt make that way. Any person taking up said Horse and sending a few lines to Maxwell's P. O. Mecklenburg county, N. C., shall be liberally rewarded by me.

MARCUS G. JOHNSON.

April 17, 1840. 3w

MARRIED,

In this county, on the 8th inst. by the Rev. Mr. JOSEPH R. BRITTAIN to Miss PEGGY ANN FREEMAN.

At Walnut Grove, (Ga.) on the 31st ult. by the Rev. James C. Patterson, the Rev. STEPHEN HOPE W. ERWIN, of Irwinton, Alabama, to Miss JANE MARION, only daughter of John Dunwoody, Esq.

DIED

In this town, on Sunday night last, after a severe illness, Mrs. SARAH ANN COLVERT, wife of Mr. John Colvert, leaving a husband and numerous friends to mourn her loss.

The Markets, &c.

FAYETTEVILLE—APRIL 15.

Brandy, Peach,	40 a 50	Feathers,			40
do Apple,	37 a 42	Iron,			5½ a 6
Bacon,	8 a 8½	Molasses,			33 a 34
Beeswax,	20 a 25	Nails, cut,			7 a 7½
Bale Rope,	8 a 10	Sugar, brown,			7 a 10½
Coffee,	12½ a 13½	Loaf & Lump,			16 a 17
Cotton,	6 a 7½	Salt,			80 a 90
do Bagging,	15 a 20	do in sacks,			92½ a 95
Corn,	60 a 65	Wheat,			60 a
Flaxseed,	90 a 95	Whiskey,			30 a 35
Flour,	94 a 8	Wool,			17 a 20

COLUMBIA—APRIL 16.

Bagging, Hemp	18 a 27	Corn,	62 a 70
Bale Rope,	10 a 15	Oats,	50 a 62
Bacon, round,	10 a 12	Iron, Swedes,	6½ a 7
Butter, country,	15 a 20	do English,	3½ a 5
Cotton,	5 a 8½	Lard,	10 a 12
Mackerel,	$20 a 12	Molasses, Cuba	40 a 45
Flour, country,	6½ a 6½	do N. O.	45 a 50

CHARLESTON—APRIL 11.

Bacon,	8 a 10	Lard,	8 a 10
Bagging, Hemp	17 a 23	Mackerel, No. 1	13 a 14
do Tow	12 a 16	do No. 2	11 a 12
Bale Rope,	8 a 11½	do No. 3	8 a 9½
Cotton, upland	9½ a 9½	Nails, cut,	7½ a 7½
Coffee,	8 a 11	Rice,	3½ a 4½
Corn,	54 a 55	Salt, sacks,	1 a 00
Flour,	00 a 00	do bulk	00 a 00
Iron, Russia,	6½ a 00	do T. Island	00 a 00
do Swedes,	5 a 00	Sugars,	7 a 9½
Molasses, Cuba	22 a 24	Loaf and Lump	14 a 16
do N. O.	27 a 28	Teas,	45 a 65

RELIGIOUS NOTICE.

The Rev. Mr. Snider, of the Regular Baptist Denomination, will preach in the court-House in Charlotte, on Sunday next, the 26th instant, to commence at half past 10 o'clock A. M.

April 20, 1840.

Attention Whigs.

A MEETING of the Whig will take place on Tuesday the 28th inst. (it being Tuesday of Court) at the Court House, for the purpose of selecting persons to be put on the Whig Ticket for the Legislature and other purposes. A general attendance is requested.

A WHIG

April 23, 1840.

LOST,

ON the 15th instant, somewhere between Charlotte and Houston's Tan Yard, a Silver French Watch, with a patent crystal, with a ribbon and brass key—the ribbon very much worn. Any person finding said Watch and leaving it at J. H. Orr's Store shall be rewarded for their trouble.

ROBT. H. McKNIGHT.

April 16, 1840.

Taken Up

BY the subscriber, living six miles from Charlotte, near the Tuckaseege Road, on the 15th instant, a Sorrel Mare, said to be 12 years old, about 15 hands high, with a blaze in her forehead, all her feet white and with a scar on the outer joint of her left hind leg. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property and take her away and pay expenses.

S. L. LENTILE.

April 20, 1840. 30*tf*

PROSPECTUS OF THE

CAROLINA BEACON,

AND

Metropolitan Omnibus.

BY E. S. ZEVELY.

THE world is constantly changing;—people are changing, and customs, manners and habits are changing. The arts and sciences are striding ahead in the way of improvement, dashing along our mountains, through rivers, and surmounting obstacle after obstacle with the speed of Hazeppa's steed. In the place of the mean, ragged, dirty sheets, called newspapers, which were formerly sent forth, we now see large neatly printed, spirited hebdominals and dailies, on all sides. In the newspaperial world particularly, has this improvement of the age been manifest—and the influence of the newspaper press is daily growing more powerful. Instead of rickety coaches and carts, we now dash over land at the tail of queer machines, puffing and smoking along at a fearful rate; and in place of barges and sail boats, we now defy the winds, and stem tides and currents by the aid of all powerful *Steam*.

In the newspaperial world, a mighty and wonderful revolution is at hand. It has already shown itself in some of our principal cities—a few country papers have caught the charm, and it is gradually gaining ground throughout this mighty country. In North Carolina, this has not yet shown itself; and the people seem content with the old-fashioned sleepy concerns which are yet published here, devoted to, and their lumbering columns filled with, dirty, blackguard, scheming, demoralising politics—because their attention has not yet been directed towards that sprightly, dashing, independent, comprehensive, go-ahead modern style which is now outstriping every thing else. There is a lack of *steam* about most newspapers now a days,—they navigate on the old plan—they have not yet adopted modern contrivances for dashing ahead. They are "behind the times," and the improvements of the age.

In *news-matters*, the "Beacon" will be prompt and accurate, giving the cream of every thing that occurs, in a pleasant, condensed shape, without wearying the reader with dull details.

In philosophy and science, we have an especial assistant—a most sage and erudite personage—whose abilities are unsurpassed, and whose attention will be assiduously directed toward the entertainment and instruction of those who read the Beacon.

In *Politics*, the Beacon will be truly independent—not *neutral*, by any means, (understand us) but INDEPENDENT;—that is, we will say what we *please*, neither courting favor nor fearing enmity. We hate the Loco Focos, but we do not like the Whigs better than ourself or the people at large; therefore we choose to go for A, No. 1, and for the people generally in preference to any thing or any body else. As, however, it becomes every good citizen to take some interest, in the political affairs of his country, and in the result of the approaching contest for the Presidency, &c., we shall devote a portion of the several numbers of our paper issued before the election to the consideration of matters and things, men and doings, connected therewith. After that, we shall turn our attention more exclusively to literary matters, religion, philosophy, agriculture and the like matter.

The terms of the paper, subscriptions, advertisements, and all,—invariably CASH IN ADVANCE. No exceptions. No credit.

The Beacon will be published every Saturday and forwarded regularly to any part of the United States, Texas, or Canadas, by the cartiest mails, at the rate of TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM in advance for single copies. Five dollars will pay for three copies, and ten dollars will secure six copies for one year. Twelve copies may be secured for one year, (by clubs of that number of individuals) by the remittance of twenty dollars.

Raleigh, N. C., February, 1840.

POETRY.

PILGRIM'S WAY SONG.

BY MRS H. F. GOULD.

I'm bound to the house of my Father;
Oh, draw not my feet from the way,
But oft-on those wild flowers to gather;
They droop at my touch and decay!
I think of the flowers that are blooming
In beauty unfading above,
The wings of kind angels perfuming,
Who fly down on errands of love.

Of earth's shallow waters the drinking
Is powerless my thirst to allay;
Their buds'is of tears, while we're sinking
Beside them where quicksands betray.
I long from the flood over living
That flows by my Father's own door,
With waters so sweet and life-giving,
To drink, and to thirst never more.

The gold of his bright happy dwelling,
Makes all lower gold to look dim;
Its treasures all treasures excelling,
Shine forth and allure me to Him.
The gems of this world I am treading
In dust, where no pebbles they lie;
To win the rich pearl that is shedding
Its lustre so pure from on high.

For pains a torn spirit is feeling
No balsam from earth it receives
I go to the true that hath healing,
To drop in my wounds from its leaves.
A child that is weary with roaming,
Yearning in gladness to see
Its home, and its parent, I'm coming—
My Father, I hasten to Thee!

AN ENIGMA.

From every line we march forth,
Some East to West, from South to North,
Alone, unfelt, by night, by day,
Almost we take our airy way.
We fashion love, we kindle strife,
The bitter and the sweet of life;
Forever and always, we wound like steel,
Have spoken of oil, those wounds we heal,
Not always of peace are valued more,
Not gems nor gold, than golden ore,
The diamonds of the desert day,
Worthless and vile are thrown away.
To wise more with bars of brass
The doubtful through which we pass;
For once, accept look to our call
No art of man can compel.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HOSPITALITY.

During the late American war, a soldier who had been wounded and honorably discharged, being destitute and benighted, knocked at the door of an Irish farmer, when the following dialogue ensued:

Patrick. And who the devil are you, pow?

Soldier. My name is John Wilson.

Pat. And where in the devil are you going from, John Wilson?

Sol. From the American army at Erie, sir.

Pat. And what in the devil do you want here?

Sol. I want shelter to-night, will you permit me to spread my blanket on your floor and sleep to night?

Pat. Devil take me if I do, John Wilson, that's flat.

Sol. On your kitchen floor, sir?

Pat. Not I, by the Hill o' Howth, that's flat.

Sol. In your Stable, then?

Pat. I'm d——d if I do that either, that's flat.

Sol. I'm dying with hunger: give me but a bone and crust: I ask no more.

Pat. Devil blow me if I do, that's flat.

Sol. Give me some water to quench my thirst, I beg of you.

Pat. Beg and be hanged, I'll do no such thing that's flat.

Sol. Sir, I have been fighting to secure the blessings you enjoy: I have assisted in contributing to the glory and welfare of the country which has hospitably received you, and can you so inhospitably reject me from your house?

Pat. Reject you? who in the devil talked a word about rejecting you? May be I am not the scurvy scalpeen you take me to be, John Wilson. You asked me to let you lie on my floor, my kitchen floor, or in my stable; now by the powers, d'ye think I'd let a perfect stranger do that when I have a half a dozen feather beds all empty? No, by the Bill o' Howth, John, that's flat. In the second place you told me you were dying with hunger, and wanted a bone and a crust to eat; now honey, d'ye think I'll feed a hungry man on bones and crust, when my yard is full of fat pullets, and turkeys, and pigs? No, by the powers, not I, that's flat. In the third place, you asked me for some simple water to quench your thirst; now as my water is some of the best, I never give it to a poor traveller without mixing it with plenty of wine, brandy, whiskey, or something else wholesome and cooling. Come in to my house, my honey; devil blow me, but you shall sleep in the best feather bed I have; you shall have the best supper and breakfast that my farm can supply, which, thank the Lord, is none of the worst: you shall drink as much water as you choose, provided you mix it with plenty of good wine, or spirits, and provided also you prefer it.—Come in my hearty, come in, and feel yourself at home. It shall never be said, that Patrick O'Flaherty treated a man scurvily who has been fighting for the dear country which gives him protection—that's flat.

FINN THE COMEDIAN.

As usual, when a conspicuous personage dies, the corps editorial are on the *qui vive* for his *bon mots*, forgotten adventures, and anecdotes of his life. The following is related of the good man and actor, who fell a victim to the negligence of the transportation Line in the Lexington, by his acquaintance in Boston, and is probably accurate, though we believe it has never appeared in print.

Finn was once, a long time ago, a witness for the prosecution in a case before the Common Pleas, in Boston, and his testimony was so direct and conclusive, that the counsel for the defence thought it necessary to discredit him. The following dialogue ensued:—

"Mr. Finn, you live in——street, do you not?"

"Yes, I do."

"You have lived there a great while?"

"Several years."

"Does not a female live there under your protection?"

"There does."

"Does she bear your name?"

"She is certainly known in the neighborhood by the name of Mrs. Finn."

"Is she your wife?"

"No, we were never legally married."

"That will do, sir—I have no more to ask."

"But I have something more to answer, sir," replied Finn with spirit. "The Mrs. Finn of whom you have been pleased to speak with such levity is my mother, and I have known but one man base enough to breathe aught against her. You, sir, can guess who he is. True, she is under my protection. She protected me through my infancy and childhood, and it is but paying a small part of the debt I owe her, to do as much for her in her old age."

The baffled counsellor let not another word to say.

THE FRIENDLESS.

It is remarkable how a single word, unaffectedly uttered, will sometimes reveal to us more fully and strikingly than could many books the deep and long experience of a human heart. A long ago, a friend of ours invited a small party of orphan children from an asylum to spend an hour of a Wednesday afternoon at his house, (in Boston.) They manifested, each in the way that nature prompts, or education allowed, the most eager delight. It was evidently a rich treat to them in their lonely state. It would have done any body's heart good to see and hear them.

As he was distributing among them the contents of a basket of oranges, he chanced to hear one of the little girls say to a companion who was sitting at her side, "I know why Mr.——has invited us to his house—it is because we haven't any friends. I haven't had a friend come to see me for five years."

Merciful heaven! Only twelve years old, and not have seen the face of one friend for five long years!

We have heard many a sad tale of orphanage, and thought that we felt sympathy for the friendless before, but we never heard words that went directly to the heart like these—that made so palpable the dreariness of the long days and nights that heavily follow one another, unenlivened by a smile or kindly tone of one living being who whom the homeless can claim kindred. We thought too, that we knew, of old, something of the value of our friends, and estimated, not altogether too lightly, their joyous and assuaging influence upon the pulses of the soul, but never before did our natural relatives seem so precious to our regard or did our heart seek to bind them to itself with such a tenacious embrace, as since the simple words of the poor orphan girl have given to us one slight and inadequate impression of her unutterable and melancholy experience.

No wonder that God from his secret throne has sent out so many kindly messages and sacred promises of love to the solitary and forsaken, the parentless and the widow; for, O how much do they need the sympathy of Heaven, who have no friends on earth! and how pleasant to the angels of consolation to pay their unobtrusive and peace laden visits to the children of loneliness and sorrow.

Would it not repay us richly, ay, a thousand fold, if we would open our doors more frequently to those who have no home, and distribute our kindly sympathies, which are indeed the bread of life, more freely to those who hunger and thirst for words of friendship and looks of affection and tenderness?—*Christian Register.*

WHAT DO YOU KNOW ABOUT IT.

Uncle Josey was a peculiar man; he had been in the fierce conests of our revolution, and had followed the standard of Wayne on his Indian expedition—accordingly, with all his queerness, he was a most interesting old soldier. I remember well, how we little folks used to hang around him, as behind the old stove, on winter evenings, he recounted, perhaps for the hundredth time, the scenes of war.

The old man is gone—he died a Christian Soldier. One lesson I learnt from him, which I should never forget—never to utter about men or matters of life what I do not personally know. He was a bitter enemy to the *Hearsay* family. One question usually settled a matter with him, "What do you know about it?" His plan was to take nothing, for which the retailer would not consent to be responsible. Every article of news must be warranted. Would it not be of vast importance in society, if every man would think of this question—"WHAT DO YOU KNOW ABOUT IT?" How much scandal would be saved, how many dark surmises, how many unkind suspicions would be checked in their birth. If we would live comfortably in this busy tell-tale world, we must practise on the old gentleman's rule.

A fashionable lady in this city is going to have a house built soon, on one of the best sites in town. Every thing about it is to be "Sublimated" and "Splendiferous." There is to be a "Porto Rico" in front, a "Pizarro" in the rear, and a "Lemonade" all round it. The water is to come in at the side of the house in an "Anecdote," the lawn in front is to be "degraded" and some large fresh trees are to be "supplanted" in the "Erie" in the rear. This is the same lady who told Governor Clinton how remarkably stormy it is apt to be when the sun is passing the "Penobscot."—*Buffalonian.*

New York Police.—Justin Matthews was ordered to pay two dollars for being drunk.

"Is that the law?" asked Justin.

"It is," replied his worship.

"Then," remarked Justin, "I don't wonder why you grant so many tavern licenses."—*Southern Christian Advocate.*

Bulletin from the Army.—The Louisville Journal says one of the female bloodhounds died in Florida on the 8th inst.—She left five inconsolable pups to mourn her loss.

E. H. ANDREWS,
SURGEON DENTIST,

WOULD inform the public, that he will be absent from this place about ten days or two weeks. His stay by that time, his operations having given the greatest satisfaction thus far, he hardly deems it necessary to say to his old patrons, he requests to attend the summer in and about Charlotte. Furthermore, it is very probable that he may locate himself permanently in this place. Office at the Mansion House.

Charlotte, April 13, 1840. 32tf

Dentistry.

DR. LEE is now in Charlotte a professional visit, and will be soon to his engagements are completed, go on to Wadesborough, Salisbury, and Charlotte.

April 3, 1840. 29tf

ENCOURAGE HOME MANUFACTURES.

THE subscriber respectfully tenders his thanks to the inhabitants of Mecklenburg and surrounding country, for the very liberal patronage bestowed on him since he has been engaged in this place in the

Manufacturing of Carriages,

and assures them that his work, as heretofore, shall be finished on the most improved and durable plans. Those in want of Carriages would do well to give him a call before purchasing elsewhere.

All ORDERS from a distance will be thankfully received and promptly attended to.

All kinds of REPAIRING done with neatness and on moderate terms.

CARTER CRITTENDEN.

April 10, 1840. 29tf

Runaway

FROM the subscriber, about the 22d of February last, a bound boy to the wagon-making business, by the name of ALBERT CDOR, about 18 or 19 years of age, about 5 feet high, light complected with a few freckles and light hair. He wore off a brown pair of pantaloons, Kentucky jeans coat and white hat. All persons are forewarned harboring or employing said boy, as the law will be enforced against any one who may do so.

JOSEPH W. HAYES.

April 11, 1840. 31

Information Wanted,

OF two young men by the name of BENJAMIN and JESSE KELLY. The first was 23 years old last November, and the latter 21 in October last. Said young men were orphans, and were made drunk and whilst in that situation, (being illiterate,) were persuaded and coerced to assign a deed to a certain tract of land, drawn by orphans—and the boys unconscious of what they had done. The wretches being about to suffer for it, inveigled and scared the boys, by persuading them they would be hanged or sent to the Penitentiary, for what they had done—and run them off from Mecklenburg county, Georgia, about the 20th of September, 1837, since which time, nothing certain has been heard from them. Report says they were seen in Abbeville District, S. C.—That were run off by one James Yeary, and others. Any information respecting the boys, by mail or otherwise, whether they are alive or dead, will be thankfully received by the subscriber—and Editors of newspapers in South Carolina, North Carolina, or Georgia, will confer a favor on a distressed widow and her orphan children, by giving the above a insertion in their papers.

If said boys can be found, they have nothing to fear in Georgia, as they are exempted from any crime in the law.

ELI KITCHENS.

Walker county, Ga., Feb. 4, 1840.

TAILORING.

THE subscriber would inform his friends and the public generally, that he has opened a SHOP at his residence 5 miles from Charlotte, on the Mason Ferry Road, and will be thankful for patronage at reduced prices, (as the times are hard.)

A. GRAHAM.

Mecklenburg co., March 4, 1840. 32tf

"MOFFATT'S Vegetable Life Medicines.

THESE medicines are indebted for their success to their manifest and sensible action in purifying the springs and channels of life, and enduing them with renewed tone and vigor. In many hundred certified cases which have been made public, and in almost every species of disease to which the human frame is liable the happy effects of MOFFATT'S LIFE PILLS AND PHENIX BITTERS have been gratefully and publicly acknowledged by the persons benefitted, and who were previously unacquainted with the beautifully philosophical principles upon which they are compounded, and upon which they consequently act.

The LIFE MEDICINES recommend themselves in diseases of every form and description.—Their first operation is to loosen from the coats of the stomach and bowels, the various impurities and crudities constantly settling around them, and to remove the hardened feces which collect in the convolutions of the small intestines. Other medicines only partially cleanse these and leave such collected masses behind as to produce habitual costiveness, with all its train of evils, or sudden diarrhœa, with its imminent dangers. This fact is well known to all regular anatomists, who examine the human bowels after death; and hence the prejudice of these well informed men against quack medicines—or medicines prepared and heralded to the public by ignorant persons. The second effect of the Life Medicines is to cleanse the kidneys and the bladder, and by this means, the liver and the lungs, the healthful action of which entirely depends upon the regularity of the urinary organs. The blood, which takes its red color from the agency of the liver and lungs before it passes into the heart, being thus purified by them, and nourished by food coming from a clean stomach, courses freely through the veins, renews every part of the system, and triumphantly mounts the banner of health to the blooming cheek.

Moffatt's Vegetable Life Medicines have been thoroughly tested, and pronounced a sovereign remedy for Dyspepsia, Flatulency, Palpitation of the Heart, Loss of Appetite, Heartburn and Headache, Restlessness, Ill-temper, Anxiety, Languor and Melancholy, Costiveness, Diarrhœa, Cholera, Fevers of all kinds, Rheumatism, Gout, Dropsies of all kinds, Gravel, Worms, Asthma and Consumption, Scurvy, Ulcers, Inveterate Sores, Scorbutic Eruptions and Bad Complexions, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Common Colds and Influenza, and various other complaints which afflict the human frame. In FEVER and AGUE, particularly, the Life Medicines have been most eminently successful; so much so that in the Fever and Ague districts, Physicians almost universally prescribe them.

MOFFATT'S MEDICAL MANUAL, designed as a domestic guide to health.—This little pamphlet, edited by W. B. Moffatt, 375 Broadway, New York, has been published for the purpose of explaining more fully Mr. Moffatt's theory of diseases, and will be found highly interesting to persons seeking health. It treats upon prevalent diseases, and the causes thereof. Price 25 cents—for sale by Mr. Moffatt's agents generally.

These Valuable Medicines are for sale by

T. J. BOLTON,
Charlotte, N. C.

JOB PRINTING
Neatly executed at this Office.

Mrs. Hall,
Milliner & Mantua Maker,

RETURNS her sincere thanks to the ladies of Charlotte and the public generally, for the liberal patronage bestowed on her since she has been engaged in this place, and would inform them that she still continues the business at the old stand. As she has understood it is reported that she has raised her prices for making Dresses she would remark to her friends that her prices are the same as they have always been, from 37 1-2 to 62 1-2 cts, and that where she charges less prices she will not receive them. As she contemplates going to the North in August next, she particularly requests all those indebted to her to settle immediately before that time either by Cash or Note.

April 6, 1840. 6m

BOOT & SHOE MAKING BUSINESS.

THE subscriber would inform the citizens of Charlotte and the public generally, that he has opened a Shop in the town of Charlotte for the purpose of carrying on the above Business, where he is prepared to do any kind of work in his line for those who may be disposed to favor him with their patronage. His work will be well done and his charges so moderate as will be consistent with his interest for Cash or Country Produce. His Shop will be found a few doors North of the Court-House.

All REPAIRING done on short notice.

THOS. MARKS.

April 6, 1840. 30

N. B. For sale a good Horse.

PROPOSALS for issuing a Periodical in the City of Raleigh, which will be exclusively devoted to polite Literature and Science, entitled THE EMERALD, and to be edited by Hugh McQueen. It has been remarked by an eminent man, whose enlightened and spirited labors for the welfare and glory of North Carolina will form an interesting portion of her future history, "that the character of the country was principally indebted for its elevation and lustre to the reputation of her public men." And perhaps the voice of calm and impartial reason may safely pronounce the decision, that it would be a vain and impracticable attempt to aim at making known the characters of the meritorious citizens of any community without having first imparted to the world a perspicuous and tangible revelation of its resources of Literature and Science. It is a mournful fact, in connection with the history of this State, that she has suffered immense privations of character and fame from the want of a faithful and accessible organ, through which her deserved merit might communicate to the world those biographical incidents and historical and literary fragments which have been garnered up in the archives of private affection, and which are so closely associated with the glory of the people. In this respect, we are far in the rear of other States in the Confederacy, which can prefer no just claim to a superior rank over North Carolina on account of the greater extent of their moral, intellectual, or physical resources. And we cannot surrender the cheering conviction that this State presents an atmosphere sufficiently genial, and a soil sufficiently grateful to sustain, in vigorous prosperity, a journal purely devoted to Literature and Science, until the experiment shall have been fairly made and have proved unsuccessful.

The most prominent feature by which the Emerald will be distinguished, will be a perseverring effort to rescue from oblivion the numerous facts which would be so peculiarly qualified to give nobility and extension to the web of our history as a State, and which have been rapidly passing beyond our reach, owing to the wasting influence which is exerted by time over both the written and traditional memorials of men: to refresh the recollection to the talents, virtues and services of those patriotic men who acquitted themselves as faithful guardians of the most precious rights and interests of the State, in the period of her infant weakness: to deliver to the world an accurate knowledge of those who have heightened and adorned her character in more recent times; to elicit and circulate the fruits of vigorous and cultivated intellect, through the medium of articles which will be prepared for the Emerald on the subjects of primary interest, both in the circle of the more severe sciences, and in the milder walks of polite literature; and to advance the interests of popular education, by uniformly persevering in the view of those facts, subjects and examples which will be best calculated to exert a salutary influence over the public mind.

For the purpose of placing the literary reputation of the Emerald upon a secure and permanent basis of interest and of usefulness, the aid of intelligent and gifted gentlemen has been solicited in advance of its publication; and the assurances which have been received upon this point are such as to justify the satisfaction that the enterprise will be sustained by some of the most luminous and popular pens of which the State may boast.—It is also expected that each number of the Emerald will receive a considerable accession to its interest in presenting a sketch of some eminent citizen of North Carolina. And these sketches will be indiscriminately applied to the characters of both the living and the dead.

It will be one of the chief objects of the Editor to regulate the selections which are made for the pages, by such approved exercises as to render it a vehicle of useful instruction, and to secure some degree of gratification to every class of readers.

A constant effort will be made to guard against that lengthened species of gravity which may approach the limits of monotony, whilst at the same time the sprightliness of its latter shall not abound in such culpable profusion as to acquire the stamp of levity. The hope is cherished, too, that this periodical will prove really acceptable to both of the political parties which now divide the population of the Union, in which as distinguished individuals warmly devoted to each of these classes of men have promised contributions from their pens; and as every line which may be even faintly tinctured with the party politics of the times, shall be rigidly and flexibly excluded from the columns of the Emerald.

TERMS.—The Emerald will be published semi-monthly, in quarto form of eight pages, on an imperial sheet of fine paper and handsome type, at four dollars per annum. Pains will be taken to make it equal, in point of mechanical execution, to any similar publication in the Union; and it is contemplated, in a short time to issue it weekly, should it be found practicable to do so with safety to our own interests or the entertainment afforded to our readers; in which event, the subscription will be increased to six dollars.

Raleigh, N. C., Feb 15, 1840.

NO COMBINATION.

Queensware, Glass & China.

JAMES A. TAYLOR,
NO. 79, WATER STREET, NEW-YORK,

BEGS respectfully to inform his old customers and friends that he is now opening a complete assortment of Rich China, Cut and Plain Glass Ware and plated and common Queensware, which is offered to terms to suit the ebb of the times.

Being entirely unconnected with any combination for the support of high prices, the subscriber will resume the manner of conducting his business, in which he was so successful some years past in the old House of T. J. Barrow & Co. and hopes to receive a liberal support of the former patrons of his old firm. In order to afford Goods at the lowest possible rate, it will be necessary to confine all sales exclusively to Cash, or short City paper. Virginia, North Carolina or Pennsylvania Funds received in payment for Goods. Merchants visiting the City are invited to call. Orders, by letter, promptly attended to.

JAMES A. TAYLOR.
79, Water St. near Old Slip.

New York, March 7, 1840. 33tf

BLANK WARRANTS for sale at this OFFICE.

Rules of Practice

of above notice. His patrons are here as any other workmen in need to call. Beside Paints, Oils, &c. and do work as low as he can possibly afford it, if required to do so, by his employers. As he is determined to do his work well, he solicits a share of public patronage. Letters directed to him at Charlotte, N. C. to the care of Mr. A. Jones, or at Chesterville, to the care of Mr. McClure, will be punctually attended to.

L. W. THORNTON.

April 3, 1840. 27tf

N. B. All kinds of Job Printing neatly executed and at short notice.

Drs. P. C. Caldwell and Thos. Harris

HAVING reassociated, respectfully tender their services to the community in the various branches of their profession and pledge themselves to attend promptly and devote their entire attention to their professional duties. In difficult cases requiring consultation or the services of both, no extra charge will be made. Their charges generally will be moderate. They may always be found at the shop heretofore occupied by Dr. Harris, unless professionally engaged.

March 31, 1840. 27tf

N. B. Dr. Caldwell considers his health sufficiently restored to say to his old friends, that he will wait on them with as much pleasure and energy as he has formerly done.

It will be seen by the above arrangement that it will be necessary that all accounts due the subscriber should be closed by Cash or Note, before the above notice will be attended to but after this and the April Court.

THO. HARRIS.

Drs. Happoldt & Walker,

HAVING associated, will attend to the practice of **Medicine & Surgery** in all its collateral branches. They may be consulted at all times (except when absent on professional business,) at their office (formerly occupied by Dr. J. M. Happoldt.) Cases requiring consultation shall be attended to without any additional expense.

Charlotte, Jan. 1, 1840. 13tf

Fleshmonitor Silk Reel.

THE subscriber having commenced the manufacture of the above reel, offers them now to the Silk Growing Community as an unexceptionable article for the purpose, to be procured at the North and equally as good as specimens may be seen at the subscriber's Store in the town of Charlotte.—As this is the reel so highly recommended by that well-known friend of the Silk cause, Mr. G. H. Smith, and the only one that has met with general approbation, every person engaging in the Business should immediately provide himself with one and learn to reel silk, thereby adding more than one half to the value.

ORDERS from a distance will meet with punctual attention.

JOS. P. FRITCHARD.

March 16, 1840. 32tf

Land for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale 300 acres of land on Mallard Creek, 9 miles north of Charlotte, on terms to suit purchasers.

DAN'L ALEXANDER.

Feb. 13, 1840. 31tf

Removal in Charlotte.

THE Subscriber takes this method of informing the good citizens of Mecklenburg county and the public in general, that he has removed his **Carriage Making Establishment** upon his own premises, on Seventh-street, 2 doors below the Methodist Episcopal Church, where he intends to carry on the above Business. Gentlemen wanting work in his line would do well to call, for his work shall be done well, and of the best seasoned lumber, and as cheap as the times will afford.

All kinds of REPAIRING done at short notice.

All kinds of Country Smithing done, Horse Shoeing, &c.

WM. L. MITCHELL.

Feb. 4, 1840, 29tf

N. B. I have on hand at this time, 6 or 8 handsomely finished Carryalls and one very good Buggy on the way, any of which I will sell low for Cash or on short credit.

Ash Spokes and Poplar Lumber will be taken for work, also Country Produce.

WM. L. MITCHELL.

JOHNSTON IRON,
EQUAL TO ANY IN THE UNION.

THE subscribers (one mile S. E. of the Tuckasseege Ford, on the road leading to Charlotte,) have, and will continue to keep, a large and general assortment of the above article. Those wishing to purchase can be supplied at 5½ cents Cash.

R. & J. M. WILSON.

Feb. 10, 1840. 26tf

King's Mountain Iron.

THE subscriber will keep hereafter a large and general assortment of **IRON**, from the King's Mountain Iron Company, of a very superior quality, and suited for **Carriage, Wagon Work**, &c., which will be sold on reasonable terms.

LEROY SPRINGS.

Dec. 10, 1839. 12tf

Cast Iron Geering, Machinery, &c.

The subscriber will receive orders for **Castings** suitable for Mining Machinery, &c. which will be executed promptly by the King's Mountain Iron Company.

LEROY SPRINGS.

Valuable GOLD MINES FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale, 2 **GOLD MINES**, situated about five miles North of Charlotte, on the land formerly owned by Thomas McGee, adjoining and on the same ridge with the Capps Mine. The above Mines have been fully tested by experienced Miners, and have proved to be very valuable. For further information, apply to the subscriber, living on the Beattie's Ford road, five miles from Charlotte.

THOMAS JAMISON.

Jan. 15, 1840. 16tf

3000 Lbs. heavy running Blade BACON for sale. Terms Cash.

R. B. TAYLOR.

Feb. 10, 1840. 26tf

Fresh Beef and Veal.

For Wheat, and Cash.

HAVING been appointed Agent for the sale of the above Mill Stones by John Bryan, Esquire, of Bryan, Randolph county, I am now prepared to say to those who may want Stones that they can be furnished by the subscriber at the shortest notice.

The SHOP will be found one door North of Mr. Jamison's dwelling house.

Charlotte, Jan. 6, 1840.

Tobin Fashionable

Art of Cutting

they are prepared to say to the public that they are determined to let no article of clothing made by them, go from their shop without being entirely satisfactory to the wearer, or for no making or mending are they to be charged.

The business is conducted by the present member of the firm of Jamison & Co. in the store lately occupied by Mr. Cousins.

Charlotte, Jan. 23, 1840. 19tf

CATAWBA RIVER LANDS

For Sale.

THE Home Place of the subscriber, situated on the waters of Catawba river, in Lincoln county, about 12 miles from Charlotte, and 4 miles, while a Beautiful Stream of water runs through the plantation, which is never failing, and is in good order, with about 200 acres of cleared land, the balance in timber, consisting of oak, hickory, poplar, chestnut, and pine, of first land, being very convenient to the river. A large proportion of which is bottom land. The whole will be sold together.

Also 2250 acres, known as the Dunn tract, lying on the waters of Long Creek, in Lincoln county, about 18 miles from Charlotte, and 4 miles from the above lands.

This plantation may be divided to suit purchasers. For terms apply to the subscriber residing on the premises.

JUSTUS DUNN.

Nov. 28, 1839.

French Burr Mill Stones

For Wheat, and Cash.

HAVING been appointed Agent for the sale of the above Mill Stones by John Bryan, Esquire, of Bryan, Randolph county, I am now prepared to say to those who may want Stones that they can be furnished by the subscriber at the shortest notice. There are connected with the firm of Bryan & Co. practical experience in the

Art of Cutting

they are prepared to say to the public that they are determined to let no article of clothing made by them, go from their shop without being entirely satisfactory to the wearer, or for no making or mending are they to be charged.

The business is conducted by the present member of the firm of Jamison & Co. in the store lately occupied by Mr. Cousins.

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This plantation may be divided to suit purchasers. For terms apply to the subscriber residing on the premises.

JUSTUS DUNN.

Nov. 28, 1839.

Book Bindery.

WM. HUNTER, Book-Binder,

INFORMS the citizens of Charlotte and the surrounding country, that he still carries on a Bookbindery at the above stand in Charlotte, N. C. a few doors south of the Mansion House, where he executes, in a thorough knowledge of his business, he feels no hesitation in assuring those who may wish to patronize him, that their work shall be done in the very best style, strong, and on reasonable terms.

Books and other articles sent from a distance to be bound, will be promptly attended to and carefully returned when done. The public are requested to give me a trial.

Feb. 24, 1840. 28tf

N. B. All old religious books, such as old Family Bibles, &c. rebound and made as good as new, and all weekly and monthly periodicals neatly bound, and Country Produce of all kinds taken in a family taken in payment.

List of Letters

REMAINING in the Post Office in Charlotte on the 1st of April, 1840.

A—A. Alexander, A. Austin, B. Alexander, L. Alexander 2, E. Austin, Mrs. E. Alexander, T. Asbury, I. Atchison.

B—J. M. Black, W. Barnett, W. Black, E. Bigham, M. Bigham, L. H. Berry, Wm. Brown, S. H. Black, W. Barnett, S. Bellamy, J. G. Brown.

C—Dozier Cochran, J. Cunningham, Mrs. Caldwell, Mrs. M. Caldwell, Mrs. Cochran, Rev. J. J. Crooks, Miss Jane Caldwell, Wm. W. Cooper, Mrs. M. Cheeky, Pryor Cowan.

D—P. G. Dobson, C. W. Dewes, A. K. Dickinson, Mrs. D. Dougherty.

F—D. Fenner, J. Foster, Wm. B. Frew, Wm. Flinn, R. Freeman, J. G. Fleming.

G—E. Griffith 2, Rev. L. Grier, Miss J. B. Grier, Miss R. W. Gaskins, Mr. Goodman.

H—Mrs. J. Houston, L. Hunter, D. Harry, J. Hipp, S. Howie, R. H. Hutchison, H. Harris, J. H. Hair, R. Houston, Dr. J. O. Hoge, B. L. Henderson, J. A. Houston, R. M. Henderson, C. Hayes, S. Harris.

I & J—C. Irwin, A. Jones, M. Johnston, Andrew Johnston.

K—S. Kerr.

L—O. W. Lewis, J. Long, W. Lesley.

M—W. M. Maxwell, J. Montgomery, Mr. Harrison, P. Morris, G. G. Morrow, W. Monteith, M. McKelvey.

N—C. Nash, A. Nesbit, W. W. Nesbit.

P—W. S. Pitts, W. C. Phifer, R. Pharr & Co. R. W. Pharr, J. C. Phifer, R. Paul, J. S. Patterson, W. H. Pharr, Dr. Paul, J. W. Phifer, Col. W. J. Phifer, W. Pharr, J. Pratt.

Q—E. Query.

R—Dr. H. W. Rogers, W. Rogers, Saml. R. Rogers, W. Roberts, S. Rose, D. R. Rogers, J. Rodgers.

S—J. Sharpe, A. Sharpe, J. Sharpe, Jr. Sharpe, Mrs. Sharpe, Mrs. Sharpe, Mrs